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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Buffalo admirer of that new philos opher's stone and political elixir of life, the referendum, thus reproves us:

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SEX. SEC. IL ADDESS. that THE SUN is afraid to trust the people in refer endum Why. Are Americans less capable of self-will than the Nwiss. The choice seems to li between government by the people or government by representation, but government by the people is the more fundamental of the two, is it not! What charm hes in representative' government is States and cities? Is it the hope that our repre sentatives will reform' and govern us better than we can govern ourselves?

Is it not true that the Swiss have found the referend im conservative and not radical in action. Then why should we fear constant changes in or game law if the referendum is adopted. Are we less capable of judging than the Neiss peasants LEWIS STOCKTON and workmen* UNIVERSITY CLUB. Buffalo.

We believe in the form of government established by the Constitution, a government of the people, but a representative not a direct government. Government by town meeting will do for the town, but it will not do for a great State or collection of States. It is not the fact that we are " afraid to trust the people with the referendum." So far as we can see, only a few politicians and reformers are anxious that the people should have the referendum. The people don't cry for it. They seem to be satisfied with the present system. They would be very much dissatisfied with themselves, if they did not. The noisy apostles of the referendum thunder about the corruption of Congress and the Legislatures. the power of corporations, and look, as Governor ALIGELD looked, to the initiative and referendum as the one means of saving a declining and degraded nation. Now we hold that the people are all right and that their representatives are not corrupt. At any rate, if the people are such fools or knaves that they elect unworthy representatives, nothing can be gained by giving fools or knaves more of a hand in legislation.

Mr. EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN and some others have gone into raptures over the meetings in the open air and the viva-voce voting of certain old Swiss customs in former days. Viva-voce voting has pretty well died out in these times. Popular government does not cease to be popular because it has to atsure adapt itself to changed conditions. The referendum is an attempt to substitute a more primitive for a more highly developed form of government. It is a return from representative government to the meeting of the whole tribe. Whatever it does or does not do in Switzerland has no application or relevancy in the United States. The notion that can transplant to this country whatever seems worth trying in the political institutions of other countries can occur only to enthusiasts.

"Government by the people" is representative government in the United States. Naturally representative government is younger, less " fundamental," our correspondent would say, than government in which the whole community participates immediately. So the plough is not so "fundamental" as the forked digging stick, and a Chinese cart is more "fundamental" than the iccomptive.

Probably the referendum would break down in actual use. The mere frequency of appeals to the people would bring the referendum into contempt. Indeed, instances of popular want of interest in it, even in its present limited employment, are not wanting. We are far from being afraid of it, but we object to it because it is founded upon a calumny of the American people, because it seeks a short cut to Constitutional and legal changes, because, like the movement for the popular election of Senators, it implies either a misunderstanding or a contempt of American democratic-re-

Summer Sessions in the South.

by Constitutional amendments or statutory provisions, have been making uniform their days of election and of legislative sessions, a contrary course appears to find favor in some States of the Legislature of which adopted a week age a resolution concerning the South

Louisiana, though one of the most southerly of the States, and from its position very torrid in summer, pro- ment in the House of Commons, it may vided in its newly adopted Constitution as the date for the beginning of the term of Governor and other State officers the first Monday of May, and for the begin- grain. Both Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ning of the session of the General As- and Mr. A. J. Balroun, the leader of sembly at Baton Rouge the second Mon- the Government majority in the House, day of the same month. The term of have announced in the most unequivocal the Governor is four years. The Gen- words that the tax was to be levied for eral Assembly meets biennially, and the revenue purposes only, and that it was period fixed for its sessions is sixty days. Convening in May, its session extends, or may extend, until the early part of

sonable time for such deliberations. Nor is the practice of Louisiana unique tional Convention, which has been in in May, 1901, and it is now expected that the work of the convention will be completed before June 1; but as many members yet desire to speak, it may be that finel adjournment will not occur

until later in the month of June always warm, and generally a very hot month

in Richmond The voters of North Carolina, in amending their Constitution in 1900, voted on the proposed amendments in the month of August of that year; and Alabama held until recently, its State elections in August under conditions of high temperature certainly not conducive to deliberate and pacific discussions.

Mr. Teller and the Great Salmon Senator Hoan expressed on Thursday ast this opinion of the author of the

Teller resolution respecting Cuba: I doubt whether any man who has sat in this hamber since CHARLES SUMNER died, or whether al who sit here now put together, have done a more important single service to the country than he did a securing the passage of the resolution which pledged us to deal with Cuba according to the prin iples of the Deciaration of Independence.

After temporary adjournment, during which the Senators swallowed the sixty-pound fish by means of which Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon secured unanimous onsent for the passage of a bill establishing an assay office at Portland, Mr. TELLER took the floor and, full of salmon and generous sentiment, delivered himself as follows on the subject introduced by Mr. HOAR:

"I do not know of anything which has given ne more pleasure than the result of our interference n Cubs, and the fulfilment of the pledge we made to those people . . . On the 14th of April. the day before I introduced the resolution, I disussed the question of international law and de lated that we could not according to the law of nations, without discrediting ourselves before the world, take any profits or have any advantage out of that intervention . . . I introduced the esolution without the slightest idea that there was any necessity to have any restraint upon ourselves. never dreamed that there would arise in this country any number of people who would think of taking the island in spite of the law that I laid down

Mr. TELLER's remarks extended to a general history of the development of he sentiment which led to the pledge contained in his resolution, and discussed he attitude of other Senators on that question at that time. In the course of his remarks he stated, in reply to a question by Senator CLAPP, that he opposed the Platt amendment of March, 1901, imposing certain conditions or restrictions upon Cuba's independence. Mr. Telles ended his historical and self-congratulatory review with an eloquent peroration on liberty and independence, in Cuba and elsewhere "Liberty-loving men." he cried." will never have any love for a flag that they do not create and that they do not defend

Senator Teller did not make quite complete the record of his connection with Cuban independence. He omitted any reference to the subjoined dialogue between himself and the military commander of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, held on January 12, 1900, during a secret meeting of the Senate Committee on Relations with

Senator TELLER Suppose their Constitution Is made, suppose that we could get some recognition in that Constitution of our control of the

Gen. Willack-You might get considerable control all, indeed, that you want-in return for trade concessions. Senator TRIARS Suppose we say that until the

reaty is made under this Constitution the troops of the l'nited States shall remain there' The Chairman There would be objection to

nance of the Convention Senator TELLER-That is what ! am talking shout. I would not give them any more power than I would give to the people of Colorado or

Senator Money-That is not independence at all

Senator TELLER-Do you not think that the same relation should exist between us and them as exists between the l'nited States and the sev eral States' They make their Constitution. Let it be understood that we shall have the right to say whether that Constitution is astisfactory to us. or we will not take the soldiers away. We have ence over them in a fair minded way. What we have said is simply that we do not intend to ab sorb these people against their will

We are inclined to think that if the sixty-pound salmon had been familiar with this part of the record, and had not been deprived of the capacity for mirth by the process which it had just previously undergone that large fish would have laughed when he heard Mr. TELL-ER's speech solemnly accepting Mr. Hoan's distinguished tribute.

The British Colonies and Their Grain.

It is generally believed that Mr. CHAM-BEELAIN would like to admit into the markets of the United Kingdom the grain grown in Canada and other British colonies on terms more favorable than those granted to grain imported from the I nited States and other foreign countries. When the registration duty on grain was re-imposed the other day by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was somewhat hastily assumed that the time for executing Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S design had come, and that, after the the South. One of these is Louisiana. | meeting of the Colonial Premiers, which is to take place next month in London, measures would be adopted to exempt colonial grain from the duty.

In view of the declarations made by representatives of the Salisbury Governbe affirmed confidently that, so far, at least, as the present duty is concerned, it will continue to be exacted from colonial not intended to keep out foreign grain or to raise the price and encourage the

growth of English grain. It follows that Canadian grain will not be exempted from the registration tax. For two reasons: First, because in the South. The Virginia Constitu- the revenue, for which alone the duty is imposed, would, by such exemption, session for many months, reassembled be reduced; and, secondly, because the on Thursday last, after a recess. It was principle of protection, repudiated in the authorized at a special election held in case of the British farmer, could not, May, 1900. The delegates were elected with any show of equity, be adopted for the sake of the colonial farmer. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN may seek to obviate the objection on the score of revenue, by proposing that foreign grain should pay when he went to the post. Perhaps

somewhat less, than the new registration A reduction of the revenue might thus he avoided, but, thenceforth, the Government would stand committed to

the principle of protection The success of such an attempt to give colonial grain a preference in the British market, without impairing England's national revenues, would have two mischievous results. In the first place, the burden imposed by an increased registration tax could not be prevented from affecting the price of a loaf of bread. Already the price of bread has risen in although the change is thought to be but temporary, caused by the failure of middlemen and bakers to adjust themselves instantaneously to new trade conditions it is undisputed that an increase of the duty would have a permanent effect. As the spokesmen of the Government earnestly have disclaimed any intention of raising the price of bread they could not consistently take any further step in the direction of taxing wheat and flour.

Then, again, it is admitted on all hands that, if the principle of protection were once accepted as it would be if the registration duty on foreign grain were increased so as to give its colonial competitor a preference it would be impossible to limit the application of the principle. The British agriculturist would contend that his claim to legislative aid was incomparably greater than that of his colonial fellow subject, and he would point out that the slight preference over foreign grain, which might suffice to stimulate imports from Canada, would not avail to place wheat growing in the United Kingdom on the footing which it occupied forty years ago. There would be, in truth, no end to the agitation that would be caused in England by the insertion of the thin end of the protection wedge. The farmers would incessantly demand that the wedge should be driven deeper, while the opposition offered by the non-agricultural classes would become increasingly violent.

If the leaders of the Unionist Government needed a warning, they have had one in the result of a recent by-election, at which a Liberal was returned by a constituency which previously chose a Conservative by a large majority. If the outcome of that local contest could be regarded as reflecting a general change of opinion, we should have to assume that Ministers have already lost the confidence of the people, even in England, to say nothing of Ireland, Wales and Scotland. Having received such a esson, it is most improbable that Mr. BALFOUR and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH will disayow their public protestations. and increase the registration duty merely for the sake of affording protection colonial grain in the British market.

Being thus compelled to renounce the hope of offering an equivalent for the desired concessions to British goods in colonial markets, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will have to abandon his scheme of an Imperial Zollverein, or Customs Union. With its commercial basis cut away, the whole imaginary fabric of imperial federation will dissolve.

Reina's Race.

The Brooklyn Handican was a race long to be remembered. It illustrated more forcibly perhaps than any similar contest ever seen in these parts the tendency of racing speculators who may properly be called experts in their line to " pin their faith with unshakable confidence to one or two horses upon which they have set their hearts, and to disregard as unworthy other thoroughbreds whose breeding and training may be of the very best

Contrary to the rule, none of the candidates for the Brooklyn Handicap this year was a decided favorite. If any of them was generally regarded with especial favor, it was Blues, the splendid four-year-old son of the great Sir Dixon. But Blues and Advance Guard and Herbert all stood high in the popular estimation. Alcedo was also well liked because of his excellent breeding and the fact that he won the Suburban a year ago from such noble champions as Ethelbert and Star Bright. If the winner was to be found outside of this quartet, why, then, there were Monograph, Roehampton and Oom Paul, each believed by his trainer to be " as fit as a fiddle.

Alcedo, we have said, was respected largely because of his breeding. He was a son of the famous Esher, and that meant a great deal. But why should it have been overlooked that there was another descendant of Esher in the race? Reina, the victorious filly, who surprised completely more than 30,000 of those who saw her performance, is also by Esher Her impost was less, by twentyone pounds, than that of Alcedo, she belonged to one of the most successful of stables, and, moreover, was a fouryear-old a circumstance which might well have influenced the "talent" in view of the fact that, with but one exception, the Brooklyn Handicap had been won by horses of that age every year since 1893. The exception was Conroy, the winner in 1901. Besides, it will be remembered that Reina gave a significant exhibition of her powers by winning the

Brighton Oaks last summer. The difficulty of accounting satisfac torily for the neglect of Reina by the experts is further increased when we consider that the speed and endurance shown by her in her preparatory trials were little short of remarkable. It was no secret that, three or four days before the big race, this Esher filly had travelled a mile and a half in winning time; and her owner, Mr. FEATHER-STONE, declared frankly that he believed his horse would finish first in the Brooklyn Handicap, and also that she would be piloted by O'CONNOR, whose ability as a jockey is well known

It is interesting to reflect in connection with the race in question that Arsenal, the sensational winner, about three weeks ago, of the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, was also the property of Mr. FEATHERSTONE Arsenal, likewise, had exhibited great powers in his performance in the Metropolitan; but the Lamplighter colt had few supporters, outside of his own stable, somewhat ribre, and colonial grain the opposition to the Featherstone entry

last Saturday was due, in not a small measure, to the animal's sex. Reina bears the distinction of being the first

filly to win the Brooklyn. It is estimated that, considering the unprecedented size of the crowd at the track and the fact that two hundred bookmakers were kept hustling over three hours, fully a million dollars changed hands at Gravesend on Saturday afternoon-not a very consoling reflection, maybe, for a majority of the track's visitors. But surprises like that furnished by Reins help to make some parts of the United Kingdom, and, horse racing what it is. They lend interest to the sport and make close and thoughtful attention to it worth while for the fun there is in it, if not for the sake of pecuniary profit. The bookmakers are aware, however, that it is a long road that has no turning, and that the other fellow's turn will surely come some day.

Let us be glad that we have so able a specimen of horseflesh in this country as Reina; and let us hope that all the thoroughbreds she vanquished in the Brooklyn Handicap will distinguish themselves later on.

A Curious Wish.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is eager to have the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR'S speech on the Philippines * read by every man in the United States who s proud of his country." A curious What is there in that speech to appeal to a man proud of his country? Mr HOAR is not proud of his country at present; he is ashamed of it. He holds hat the United States has erected a despotism in the Philippines; that the American flag there has been made the emblem of sacrilege and the burning of homes and of the horror of the water cure; that American officers have carried on war with a mixture of American ingenuity and Castilian cruelty; that the Declaration of Independence has been repealed, and so on and so on.

Clearly this is a speech addressed not to men proud of their country, but to men ashamed of their country.

following remark, attributed to Admiral Walker, the President of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is marked by common sense

"It is not a question of earthquakes, but of pros mity to volcanoes. One route has volcanoes, an

The route through Lake Nicaragus passes directly under the shadow of Omotepe, a volcano capable of doing for that region, without previous advertisement of intentions, all that Mont Pelée has done

In the current number of the Century appears an article by WOLF YON SCHIER-BRAND, an American journalist of German birth, giving the details of conversations seld at different times with four Chancelors of the German Empire Mr. vos SCHIERBRAND talked with HORENLORE. APRIVI. VON BULOW and BISMARCE. The greatest interest, of course, attaches to the words spoken by BISMARCE, and this is heightened by the fact that he talked chiefly about the United States. Mr. VON SCRIER-BRAND last saw BISMARCE in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, and what the aged ex-Chancellor said then were the last words ever uttered by him to any newspaper man He declared that the entire war was one of pretext, undertaken by a great country against a waning power for the sole sake of spoils. Spoils, spoils- all else was

pretence The Americans call this Europe of ours RISMARCE. " Well, there must be some truth in it, else there would have been a united European front to oppose and hinder this unrighteous war." He went on to denounce the Monroe Doctrine as a species of arrogance peculiarly American and inexcusable, and declared that it was a spectre that would vanish some day before the navies of France and England A word having been thrown in about

American politics, BISMARCE said: Your politics over there have always remained sealed book to me And it seems American politicians are not much better off in that respect.

But don't you believe yourself that the whole ed! fice I mean your political one will some day tumble about your ears. To me, at least, it rather ooks that way. What are your Coxey armies and our monster strikes, your periodically returning business erises and panics, but signs of exhaustion of decadence, signs of vital defects in a machiner which no longer is adequate to your needs and

BISMARCE, with all his vast powers of statesmanship, was a hide-bound Agrarian, a Junker of the Junkers. The views which he disclosed about American public life and the future of the United States show that the great BISMARCK could, after all, sometimes think and talk like an ignoramus.

Miller-Grow-Rich-Quick in India

Prom the Labore Tribune
A strange stors comes from Midnapore. It appears that some two months ago a stranger arrived at the town and announced that money deposited with him would be returned at the end of one were with fifty per cent, interest. This promise having hear faithfully observed in promise having been faithfully observed in the case of several depositors, there was a general cush to deposit money with the stranger, the vilingers even pawning their goods and chattels to convert them into cash. As will readily be imagined, the deposits in-creased rapidly, and on the 7th inst. a large crowd

assembled in front of the welcome visitor's dwelling to receive back their moneys with interest. They were told, however, to return after a week, and obeyed. On their coming again at the end of the week they were asked to wait till the evening but when evening came and still there were no signs of payment, the mob grew impatient, and the Subaspector of Nanddigram Thana, Rai Charan Ghose with twenty seven policemen appeared on the asked him to help them to recover their mone; but as he apparently did nothing but persisted in the endeavor to disperse them, they assaulted him, and, when he sought refuge in a but, locked in and set fire to the place, so that he was

Such is the story which, it is stated, is now being quired into by the District Superintendent o cone report, the police visit was for the purpose of stopping gambling, and their interference was esented in the way described. The villagers owever, declare that they have been done out o

A French Poet Tries His Muse in English. Recalls on this day his nation's assistance; The mighty deeds of Lafayette and Washington pon the great battlefield of Yorktown

France still holds the most disputed standard And of the old world remains the vanguard To restore to pride and liberty Those who have remained at the merey Of Lords, Princes, Emperors and Kings, Who had made of the people their playthings.

If it took the free sons of France A century of trouble and compit To insure an irresistible barrier To her long and disputed career, It is nevertheless a beneficial leason IN PRAISE OF HANK WHITE! to to a Parmer and Kad-Man Who Bld

Latt of Good and No Harm. To the Epiron or The Sex -Sir Although perhaps I am hardly eligible to be classed among the "old boys," as I was not born until the Civil War was drawing to a close. lections of the old-time minetrel, Hank White, concerning whose "H. A. B." of Middletown, Conn. desired

rther information My acquaintance with Hank White began in 1969, or 1970, when I was about 6 years of and continued for nearly ten years. White was a natural mirth-maker, and while he was content throughout practically his entire career to limit his appearances the one-night stands of rural New England. there have been scores of burnt-cork tainers with almost world-wide fame who ed not a tithe his talents.

It was in a measure by his own election that he never sought and obtained recognition on the metropolitan stage. During the greater part of his professional career divided his time about equally between stage and his farm in Reading, Vt. As he once assured me, he used to raise on the farm, and then go on the road to raise money to buy oats for the horses. George M. Clark, whose name must always be associated with that of Hank White, also called Reading. Vt., his home, although he was seldom there During the summer, while White was tilling s farm, Clark was on the road with a circus. and few better clowns ever donned the motles For several seasons he was principal talking and singing clown with the Barnum show. That was before the days of the three-ring show, when the clown was a much more inent factor in the circus performance

than he is to-day.

At the end of each tenting season Clark would return to Reading, and White's work the farm being well over by that time, Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels would reorganize and start out on their winter tour which came to an end in ample season to allow White to get home and attend to the

early spring work upon his farm.

By the way, the Whitmore who figured in firm name was a sort of Mrs. Harris, as there was for many years no such person identified with the troupe in any capacity, although the name was retained to the last with the exception of one season, when the company went out as Clark & Hardy's Minstreis Business did not prove as good that year, and the old style of Whitmore & Clark was resumed the following season. E. P. Hardy of Keene, N. H., was the manager of the show during all the years that I was familiar with the organization. Hardy was a man of striking personality, and in face and feature bore a marked resemblance to the caricatures of Uncle Sam. He usually wore a blue coat of antique cut, ornamented with bright brass buttons. He had travelled with a circus in early life. Like Hank White, he worked on his farm between seasons, varied by horse trading and real estate dickers. also dabbled in politics, holding various town the New Hampshire Legislature

Hank White, perhaps, resembled the late Billy Rice more than he did any other of the more widely known burnt-cork artists. Like Rice, he was of Faistaman proportions, and that it easily lent itself to the most grotesque lake Rice, too, Hank White always at on the tambourine end of the circle in

I don't think that I ever saw another en man who put the same amount of energy and vigor into thumping the tambouring that White did. I always expected to see him out his flet through the sheepskin, and on at least one occasion I was not disappointed

I don't suppose that White's lokes and gags were really much funnier than those of the average end man since negro min-strelsy began, but he had a quaint way of telling them that was all his own, and seldom failed to evoke roars of laughter. He had a way of exchanging badinage with Clark about affairs in their home town of Reading which carried the fame of that hamlet to many distant corners of New England. One of these trifles which I recall which almost invariably made a hit was White's remark that Reading was a nice town, and he had only one fault to find with it—there was usually a week or two in July when the sleighing was had the average end man since negro min

was bad
During the summer of 1876 Hank White
visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and the following season he related
his adventures in the Quaker City in a manner
that was simply inimitable. One song, of
which White and Clark used to sing alternate
times, entitled. We're Goin' to de Shuckin' of de Corn. was retained in their reper season after season, and I think it attempt to have cut it out would ha deeply resented by their patrons. It ing lines ran like this.

Miss Lucy said she loved me. She said she loved me, too. To me she gave her heart. To me I know she's true.

To me I know she's true.

To me I know she's true.

The old song seems simple enough to-day, but there are probably thousands of people in New England who may possibly recall the time when it afforded them a pleasure that they cannot find in the rag-time ditties of the present. At any rate, it contained none of the suggestiveness that seems almost inseparable from the modern coon song And that was one thing that might be said of every line spoken or sung by the members of Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels. There was not a joke of double meaning, or a word of expression likely to offend the most straight-laced person in the audience.

At the period when Whitmore & Clark's Minstrels were at the height of their success they had as contemporaries on the rural New England circuit some half dozen other travelling shows, including Washburn's Last Sensation, an organization which would compare more than favorably with many of the pretentious vaudeville offerings of the present day Spauldings Swiss Bell Ringers, Howarth's Hibernica and Mirror of Ireland, Heywood Bros' Paporama and Comedy Company, with which I first saw Neil Burgess. Dan Ducello's Texan Show, which came not from the Lone Star State, but from an interior town in Maine, and last, but, perhaps, by no means least, the Emma Reignold Dramatic Company, which used to be at its best in a dramatic version of Enoma D. N. Southworth's thrilling novel. The Hidden Hand.

These practically made up the winter's round of traveiling entertainments that visited many New England towns in those days, as it was not until a later date that the deluge of what people who are wise in theatrical matters derisively term. Tom shows, meaning a more or less realistic representation of Tine Folions. Has B. who speaks of the

To the Entres of The Sux Sur Your correspondent. H A B, who speaks of the old-time minstrelsy and of the fun-creator. to the writer

As a boy in a northern New England town he was happy to see the posters announcing Whitmore & Clark's Minstreis Who would be the lucky boy to carry the handbills from house to house, announcing the names of the artists to appear, and thereby insure tickets to the show?

Hank was the magnet that drew the crowd and he was to be found with his "tambo" at the end of the line, while opposite was George Clark, of hardly less popularity. Hank's mouth, when set in a background of burnt cork, had the appearance of having terminals immediately below each ear

home and let the show go without him, but it would not work—the charm was gone, and it was doomed to failure, sent for Hank, and as long as the organization existed Hank was list mainstay. To fatten Hank's income he was given the peanut privilege and before the doors were opened two or three hoys who had not the price of admission, were given admission by Hank and peddled the peanuts for him.

When the season was over Hank retired to his home in Reading, Vt., where he had a little farm, and there among his few cows, pigs and chickens he was contented and happy.

For more than twenty-five years he made. home and let the show go without him, but

pigs and chickens he was contented and happy
For more than twenty-five years he made fun for others and he should be accorded a place among the first of old-time favorites.

Had Whitmore & Clark's minstrels extended their tours, as many organizations did. Hank would have had a reputation not less renowned than Emerson. West, et al. No one had to applogize for having Hank as a friend, for he was a man always, and thousands will remember him thus, as well as for the laughs he caused them. He had political honors, at one time being a member of the Vermont Legislature. Had he made a speech before his fellow lawmakers a previous announcement of the fact would have insured a full house. Hank was all right. He died about three years ago at his home.

NEWHAVEN, Conn., May 23

"THE GOLDEN DOZEN."

From the Bacton Evening Trans lady once undertook to read Dr. John on's famous dictionary by course. She said she found the work quite interes but that it seemed to lack con Dictionaries and directories are not, as rule, favorite reading for a leisure hour. yet they contain very interesting and valuable matter to the one who knows who to look for it. From the office of the Buffalo Express there has been issued a highly attractive little volume, bound in red and gold, illustrated and illuminated, with very nteresting contents, which are based al most entirely upon the American Newspaper Directory. We are a newspaper-read-

ing people. No other in the world is so much The slippered millionaire in his luxurious library and the hob-nailed coal-heaver in the apartment that serves as kitchen dining-room, parlor, library and possible sleeping-room, alike peruse the day's doings, perhaps from the same paper, thus looking at the world through the same

kind of spectacles. This tasteful little volume must attract the readers of newspapers, the publishers of newspapers, and, most of all, the tens of thousands who advertise in newspapers. Its title is "The Golden Dozen," and it ap plies to fourteen newspapers in the United States to which the American Newspaper Directory accords a circulation of over 20,000 with the gold medal symbol attached to denote quality. This symbol is composed of two dotted circles. It was employed by the old chemists to represent gold, and the explanation in each case is that "advertisers value this paper more for the class and quality of its circulation than for the mere number of copies printed."

Of course the public wishes to know the individuals in this golden dozen. They are: Cincinnatt Enquirer NEW YORK SUN. Boston Transcript.
Philadelphia Public New York Tribune. Ledge Chicago Tribune

Milwaukee Erening

Buffalo Sunday Express. Brooklyn Eagir To understand the peculiar distinction that attaches to these fourteen journals it must be remembered that they are carefully selected for the guidance of advertisers from an approximate total of 2,200 daily newspapers published in this country. and the scrutiny that has assigned them their place has been made on the basis of long experience and along the most carefu lines. It is surprising that with all the reputation of American journalism for big circulations, out of these 2,200 "dailies" 100 are credited by the directory with circulations exceeding 20,000. These are divided into two classes. In the first are those circulations which exceed 10 per cent. of the population in the cities papers are printed, frequently highly sensational in tone and appealing to the taste of the less cultivated portion of the community. Only two in this list, the Washington Star and the Sunday edition of the Buffalo Express, boast the gold medal symbol of quality, while among those notable newspapers whose circulations do not reach this 10 per cent limit will be found twelve of the "Golden Dozen" and many others of

importance and value. This classification is both convenient and useful It throws an illuminating sidelight on the commercial value of quality Of literary and news values the readers can judge for themselves.

Automobiles and Skittish Horses.

To the Editor of THE STN-Ser: From somewhat extensive acquaintance with nobiles. I believe that the mass of owners of these carriages deplore the reckless practices of a few automobilists which tend to bring the sport into disrepute, but surely automobilists have the right to run their vehicles upon the public highways so long as they obey the law. The spirit of your article 'Death by Automobile' in this morn ing's Stx is that the owner of an automobile which frightens horses ought to be punished, and therefore the logical result, according ought to be permitted on public roads. You refer to parties who are under indictment for frightening a horse which led to a man being killed, and imply that they deserve punishment Does frightening a horse always deserve punishment?

A horse is popularly supposed to be a highly intelligent animal, but those who are not blindly prejudiced in the animal's favor find it difficult to conceive of any animal being endowed with less "horse sense," which heing endowed with less horse sense, which is a bad misnomer. I have been a rider of heyeles and my memory goes back to the time when some horses acted crazy at the sight of a harmless wheel, and many serious accidents happened from horses bolting into frantic speed at the sight of a bicycle. People are going through the same experience to-day with automobiles that they had to endure with bicycles, and I think most of the grievances are on the side of the automobilists. I operate a gentle looking steam runshout and I am as careful as possible not to frighten nervous horses, but I find some horses so senseless that it is useless trying to conciliate them. Not long ago I saw a very restive horse and a carriage approaching me and I moved my machine into the ditch behind some brush to make the machine as inconspicuous as possible, but the brute had seen me go into hiding and when he came near the place he reared and plunged at a frightful rate, and it took three men to hold him while I moved the automobile past.

plunged at a fright-men to hold him while I moved the automo-hile past.

From such experiences it has become a question in my mind whether it is best to stop for a nervous horse or to keep moving along at legal speed. The possibilities are that the automobilist who fatally frightened the horse at Hackensack was running at legal speed, and was within his rights. The question comes up. Has the owner of an idiotically skittish horse the right to keep it working where it may be frightened into destructive violence at the sight of a strange wheelbarrow?

New York, May 24

The Temple of Janus

To the English of the state of the state of the the the test of th Quires or Cures may be one with the Quirinal When a Sabine colons settled on the Quirinal old Rome was on the Palatine—they had an entrance or gate leading to the city, which was called Janua Quirinua, or Quirine gate. Roman gates consisted of two arches, one for going out and the other for coming in. Therefore we hear of Janua Germans, which is identical with Janua Quirinua. Hence the honorable gentleman ought to have said the TRENTON, May 28.

Gateway or covered passage dedicated to Janus, it is always for figurative purposes the Temple of Janus, and the rhetorical signifi-cance of its closed doors is peace and of its open doors war Senator Hoar reverses precedent by opening the doors of the temple for peace.

The Triumvirate

Three trusty men from Tammany, "ute as a trio well can be Filled to the brim with authority Three trusty men are we! Everything is a source of graft. Nobody's safe from our wily craft

You'll see the loke, if you're not daft-Three trusty men are wet Three trusty men who very wary Bow to their chieftain tutelars Now engaged on a model dairs -Three trusty men are well

Sprung from a striped Demogratic beast.
One from the West and one from the East—
The Bronz Beroughman is not the least!—
Three trust; men are we!

From three trusty men take three away Still one trusty man remains, and, say! He'il be the boas fur ever and aye— Three trusty men are we! La Toucus Hancocs.

INSURANCE IN LOUISIANA. Move by the State to Take Control Protheally of the Business. NEW ORLEANS, May 25 - Louisians will probably try to control the insurance busi-

pean as it already does the railroad bust-Last year, a "valued policy" and an et" law was passed which had the effect of driving many companies out of the State. It was announced that the insurance companies would try to secure a repeal of these laws, but they abandoned the idea after reading the message of the

The Governor reviewed the insurance business, complained that the companies were operated too expensively and that were operated too expensively and that the cost of operating, 41 per cent. of the revenue, was excessive. He said that the recent advance in rates was without excuse, as the insurance business in Louisians was paying a handsome profit and the State should not be taxed in premiums to make good the heavy losses in Florida and other southern States.

As the result of the Governor's message a bill has been introduced in the Legislature, appointing an Insurance Commission to consist of the State Auditor, Secretary of State and a third member appointed by the Governor, which commission is to have power to regulate and adjust all insurance claims in person or through an

surance claims in person or through an inspector, to make regulations for the settlement of claims, to fix rates of insurance in accordance with the risks, rate value to be fixed only after personal inspection of liabilities and surroundings. The insurance companies are to be represented at all services of the commission of that the all sessions of the commission so that they may contest, if they desire, the equity and future of the regulations or rates decided

Standing in the Open Cars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Notwithstanding that an editorial paragrapher in this morning's SUN has brushed aside as impractical the suggestion of one who, I think, in a recent communication to THE STR signed himself "Viator," I still believe this person has presented a practical, tangible and highly creditable solution of how to abate the nuisance of crowding passengers into the narrow spaces between the seats of the open Were the matter intrinsically of sufficient importance, that letter would be nothing

less than a stroke of genius He proposes that the pace between seats be reduced and your "short-paragrapher"-short on circumspection?-jumps to the conclusion that there would then be too little room to pass in and out. You have assumed that as much space must be provided for passing between the seats as is now given for standing passengers, which, however, is not true. There is less than one-half the space between the rows of seats in any theatre in New York than has been so generously !? allowed in the open cars of the Metropolitan

in New York than has been so generously; allowed in the open cars of the Metropolitan company; yet it is not found necessary for the patrons of theatres to arise in their seats as others go out between the acts, although it is often done out of a sense of courtesy. But there is certainly too scant room between seats in all theatres for standing in any degree of comfort. While, on the other hand, the most comfortable passengers on a crowded open car are those who stand.

In fact, to be more specific, I took occasion to note, after reading the communication referred to, how much space has been allowed for the purpose, and I estimated in the Broadway and Columbus Avenue car, upon which I was riding, that there were fourteen or inches between my knees and the next seat. My height is within a hair of five feet nine inches—hinge-joints normally disposed. The distance here noted is a triffe more than twice that of the playhouse with which I made a comparison.

Inade a comparison. To me there seems no room to doubt that the company, presuming as such companies always do, upon the long-suffering patience, if not stupidity, of the traveling public, has shrewdly expanded the space between the seat of the open ears to the limit for the express purpose of providing standing room for their patrons. Do you doubt it? Then, the next time you occupy a seat in an open car on the Broadway or other lines, excepting some of the older cars in cross-town service, sitting naturally, try to place your feet upon the rail so magnanimously provided for the purpose. If you have a sense of humor it will surely make you smile, for unless six feet something high, and an acrobat in the bargain, you are likely to fail. In other words, unless one sits on the small of one's back, which nature never intended in the case of hard bottomed seats such as our trolley company provides, I cannot see how that foot-rail is of the least imaginable use. The seat, foot-piece and all, has been carried forward just the few precious inches needful to make it inviting for others to stand in the space that has been already sold to the patrons occupying seats. Is it not too apparent for further comment? Some space must be given, of course, for the ingress and egress of passengers, but adding just a trifle to that space make a room for the standing passenger. But To me there seems no room to doubt that

course, for the ingress and egress of passengers, but adding just a trife to that space makes room for the standing passenger. But note the assuteness of the game. The space that must be left for people to pass in and out is now made to carry, say, half a passenger. Otherwise, that space would be of no use except to add to the comfort of the passengers—always a negligible quantity.

As a constant reader of THE SUN for many years, I have come to look upon this newspaper as a stanch and faithful advocate of the real good of the community, although not given to dealing with trifles. Perhaps this subject may be deemed of minor importance, yet I think it most unfortunate that THE SUN, apparently in haste and with more or less precipitation, should thus attempt to discredit a very definite and promising solution of so vexed a question.

NEW YORE, May 23

The Mothers and Fathers of Poets.

From the Lancet.
Mobius has to the best of his belief, proved that portic talent is in all cases traceable to the mother of the bard. The touch of sentiment in this position wins it ready acceptance. It is a feminine doctrine. the obvious influence from which is that the rougher

Francis Galton, however, in "Hereditary Genius" has stated positively "in the case of poets and artists the influence of the female line is enormously less than the male," and he supports his assertion with a "summary of relationships of twenty four poets grouped into twenty families." From this t would appear that Goethe alone can trace poetle life, from dear little mother Mutterchen my happy disposition and love of story telling (fabuliren).

Byron's mother is described as strange, proud passionate, and half mad," and Tasso's as gifted in all respects. The other poets mentioned by Galton have some of them cifted fathers, as Milton others, gifted uncles and other relatives.

talent is hereditary, as, for instance, the families of Coleridge and Wordsworth but as a rule, the sons of poets are dull dogs. The late Sir Percy Shelley should have been a paragon to judge by his ancestry, a poet father and a mother who wrote Frankenstein. Sir Percy Shelley, however, was content to win only social popularity as an organizer of private theatricals. The son of the poetic Brownings is a meritorious painter—not a poet and the descendants of certain other famous poetic marriages. poetle marriages are, alas, in lunaric asylums

It is possible that the children of poets are bored in early years by their surroundings and the mental attitude of their parents and make haste to become prosale. Certain it is that the sons of political reformers and enthusiasts are often the most un progressive of men, the sons of millionaires the reat business like, and those of divines the least

Cause for John Bull to Wonder

From the Lordon Shipping World.
It would probably make an English trame manager's hair stand on end and give our locomotive. superintendents fits if they were seriously asked to transport 4,000 tons of coal in a single trainload.
And yet on Sunday, April 20, the Philadelphia and
Reading Railway Company moved a trainload of coal from Reading to Philadelphia which weighed exclusive of the engine and caboose. 4.01s tons. The train contisted of sixty one cars, of which fifty-seven were of 100,000 pound capacity. The air brakes were connected up on the first forty cars, in this country we meanter along with forty tenton trucks and wonder why our railway rates are so high. Well, we ought to have caused the weather than the country that the country is the country of the country to the country the country to the country to

so high. Well, we ought to have passed the won-dering stage by now. But we haven Tae Coronation in Great Hockham

From the London Evening News. The village of Great Hockham, in Norfolk, is to be congratulated on its tact. It has decided to celebrate the corenation by providing a memorial pump instead of a public hand hearse for the use of the villagers. The latter suggestion was eminently practical, but to the fine sense of Great Mercham it appeared to be lacking in the true Hockham it appeared to be lacking in the spirit of popular rejoicing.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers to Japan's